

NEWS FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND OTHER PARTS OF VIRGINIA

GILLIGAN'S STORY FULLY REFUTED.

Miss Turner's Purity of Character is Established.

PHYSICIANS GIVE EVIDENCE.

The Noted Murder Case in Isle of Wight County Brought Forth Testimony of a Remarkable Character Yesterday—The State Will Rest Its Case Today—Much Wrangling Among the Attorneys Over the Admission of Testimony.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Suffolk, Va., June 11.—After six days of hard work, suspense, mental tension and legal wranglings, the Commonwealth of Virginia is almost ready to rest its case in the murder trial of Andrew Carter Gilligan, charged with killing C. Beverly Turner, December 27, last year. There are now only two more State's witnesses, Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Taylor, who were not present to-day, and against whom a rule was issued to secure their attendance to-morrow.

The feature of to-day's sessions was the testimony of two noted physicians, whose testimonies created a sensation. The physicians' evidence brands as false the confession of Gilligan, in which he sought to impeach the honor of a fair young woman. One of Gilligan's lawyers says he does not believe that he tried to implicate Miss Turner's virtue. But Sheriff Edwards, a reliable citizen and officer, swore that he did. The doctors' words went home to all who heard them.

GUARDING PRISONER.
Sheriff Robert A. Edwards says he is keeping a small guard about Court-house Square at night as a precaution. Half a dozen men are there at night to see that no harm comes to Gilligan from his enemies, and no relief from his friends. Sheriff Edwards, when further questioned, said:

"There was not a sign of demonstration either Saturday or Sunday nights, and I do not apprehend any danger whatever."

Dr. W. D. Turner, cousin of Miss Turner, says one or more men have come to him and offered to do certain things. He needed with them to do nothing, but let the accused have an absolutely fair trial. He says he (Dr. Turner) has friends who would protect the prisoner from violence should the opportunity occur. Nothing beyond the bounds of an impartial legal trial is seriously thought.

The court-house in the morning was comfortably filled, but not so packed as Saturday afternoon. More seats have been provided for spectators.

Colonel Boykin got up and announced that, in pursuance of a question pending Saturday afternoon, which would require discussion, he suggested the jury had best go out.

ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE.

The court stenographer read from Saturday's record, and Colonel Boykin made an argument in resistance to the admission of the evidence alluded to. He said whether Mrs. Turner loved or hated her husband was not pertinent to the trial of this case. The jury must decide on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner—not family relations nor the personal feelings existing between Mr. Turner and Mr. Crocker, at whose home he was supposed to be on the night of the killing.

M. Edwards argued for consistency. He said it was not fair to introduce collateral evidence for the prisoner. Edwards said Mrs. Turner had told of her tender relations with her husband, and the prisoner ought to have the opportunity to contradict her.

Mr. Edwards wanted an opportunity to show hostility. He said: "We might (I don't say that we could) show that Mrs. Turner was implicated."

Judge Hinton argued for the admissibility of evidence. The speaker wanted to prove Mrs. Turner knew of the killing, and wanted to protect Miss Isabel. Judge Hinton said he doubted the confession as related by Sheriff Ben Edwards. He believed he could prove Edwards was drunk in Petersburg.

Mr. Holland got up and made a strong, forcible, sarcastic statement. He accused Judge Hinton of making statements and denying them the next minute. He said he (Hinton) contradicted himself during the previous argument; that he paid no attention to such statements. Holland said such criticism was not courteous or proper, and said "as far as Ben Edwards being called a liar and drunkard."

Judge Hinton (interrupting)—"I did not call him a liar."

Holland—"You inferred as much by saying you would try to discredit his evidence before that jury—his sworn evidence, but Ben Edwards can take care of himself."

"I am glad," he said, "Mrs. Turner had the heart to kiss her husband's hand and drop a tear there as he lay dead on that cold snowy night. I am glad even if it was a hypocritical tear."

Judge Atkinson ruled that the evidence was not only collateral, but irrelevant. Exceptions.

Colonel Boykin asked that Dr. Jacob Michaux and Dr. Sander P. Edwards be called. Dr. Edwards was sworn and said he was chairman of the faculty of the University College of Medicine, professor of practice, a member of the State Board of Health and Secretary of the Virginia Medical Society. He was asked about a medical examination he had made of Miss Turner.

Judge Hinton objected, claiming it was collateral, and the jury was again sequestered.

Colonel Boykin said the State wanted to brand as false the confession of Gilligan implicating the honor of Miss Turner, and had brought down two learned gentlemen who had made an examination to prove her chastity.

Judge Hinton argued against the admission of the evidence.

The court decided to admit the testimony.

mony, and the jury was brought back. Dr. Edwards said he had been requested to make a private examination of Miss Turner's person. Miss Turner not only requested, but demanded it. Her cousin, Dr. W. D. Turner, and her mother, were present at the examination.

Dr. Michaux was called in to assist. Their examination proved Gilligan's statement to Sheriff Edwards to be false.

Dr. Michaux, professor of midwifery at the University College of Medicine; former president of the State Medical Society, former member of the State examining board, etc., was put on the stand. He corroborated Dr. Edwards.

Judge Hinton did not cross examine either expert. He said the defense was willing to admit that Miss Turner was as chaste as the snow.

The defense noted exceptions to all the questions and answers.

They spoke of calling Mrs. Turner, but it was growing late, and an adjournment was had for dinner at 1:16. The audience was less after dinner.

The court came to order at 2:30, and the jury was polled five minutes later.

MRS. TURNER TESTIFIES.
Mrs. Agnes L. Turner was called. Mr. Edwards—"Please state whether you said the day after the killing, in the presence of Mrs. W. E. Hinkle and Miss Edna Bagwell that you and your dear husband sat there, your home, with a gun across his lap, afraid to speak out of a whisper, expecting to see Nick come out of some secreted corner?"

Witness, emphatically—"I did not."

The witness was asked about a conversation with Mr. Smith in reference to her daughter and Nick Gilligan.

She denied that she had the conversation asked about, and said she was never in Mr. Smith's office in her life.

She said the defense may attempt to rebut some of Mrs. Turner's statements.

J. E. Turner was called, but did not respond.

NORFOLK BOY TESTIFIES.
Ned Smith, 11 years old, of Norfolk, was sworn. He was examined as to his competency, and answered promptly regarding his knowledge of an oath.

Witness said he spent part of last Christmas with Aunt Agnes (Mrs. Turner). He left Mrs. Turner's (the afternoon of the killing. Witness went to bed at 11 o'clock with Miss Turner Tuesday before the killing. The performance had begun. He was with Isabel and Aunt Agnes most all the time. He had hold of Isabel's hand at night when she was going to the store house. He said no man spoke to Isabel and she spoke to no one. Aunt Agnes had a little to drink then. He saw Isabel a great deal that day, and rode away with her.

Witness was asked if he ever saw that man, pointing to the prisoner. He said he had seen him in court.

The first applause of the whole trial came when little Ned Smith left the stand. There was a loud clapping of hands. The boy had impressed the crowd with his simple story.

W. L. Davis, who said he lived at Dendron, Surry county, took the oath. He had seen the prisoner on the wharf December 27. Witness was on the boat. He saw Gilligan and the wharf, dancing, laughing, and waving to people on the boat, two or three minutes before it left.

Tom Turner, a brother of the deceased, was called. Witness said he saw defendant on Ferguson's wharf after the boat had gone. Defendant was "cursing and carrying on at a terrible rate." Witness told him there were ladies about. Gilligan replied with an oath damning the wharf and other things.

Mr. Edwards objected, saying the matter was irrelevant and prejudicial. The objection was overruled, and exceptions noted. Colonel Boykin argued that he wanted to show that witness came to wharf in a good humor and went away mad.

Colonel Boykin announced that the prosecution had two other witnesses—Mrs. Drew Crocker and Mrs. Taylor.

The defense declined to go on till the Commonwealth was through.

Colonel Boykin and Mr. Holland went outside to consult about dispensing with the testimony of the two absent witnesses.

After a few minutes the prosecuting attorneys came back and said one of their witnesses was very material, and asked that a rule be issued for both the ladies to be in court to-morrow morning.

The case will likely not end before Friday night or Saturday if then. After the evidence is in the instructions and argument will take two days.

Several spectators and a court officer thought Gilligan showed more nervousness to-day than at any time during the trial.

When argument begins Mr. Holland will open and Colonel Boykin will close.

P. L. P.

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GOLD DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED TO ARRANGE FOR AN INDEPENDENT TICKET IN NOVEMBER.

Indianapolis, June 11.—A meeting of the national executive committee of the Gold Standard Democrats has been called for this city July 25.

It is understood that the chief business of the committee will be to organize for the coming campaign and to see that an independent ticket is placed in the field.

The committee is composed of George Foster Peabody, of New York; John C. Bullett, of Pennsylvania; Gordon Woodbury, New Hampshire; J. J. Valentine, California; Joseph Bryan, Virginia; L. M. Martin and W. R. Snow, of Michigan; Thomas F. Corrigan, Georgia; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; and J. P. Frenzel, Indiana.

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NEWPORT NEWS.

Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows Opens To-morrow.

Sewer System Completed—Army of Candidates for Position in the Police Board—Many Merchants Must Appear in Court To-morrow—Spanish War Veterans to Organize.

(Special to The Virginian-Pilot.)

Newport News, June 11.—One of the biggest events of the year in Virginia fraternities circles will be the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows that begins in this city to-morrow.

The body held its last session at Richmond, June 13, 1899. There were then 1,200 members of the order in Virginia.

THE OFFICERS.

The present officers are:
Dr. Geo. V. Vogel, of Roanoke, Grand Patriarch.

Wm. E. Latham, of Alexandria, Grand High Priest.

James E. McCoy, of Norfolk, Grand Senior Warden.

T. V. Turney, of Fort Monroe, Grand Scribe.

George W. Hill, of Norfolk, Grand Treasurer.

Wm. A. Clarke, Jr., of Richmond, Grand Junior Warden.

August Benning, of Roanoke, Grand Marshal.

P. M. Bradshaw, of Alexandria, Grand Inside Sentinel.

The representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge are W. F. Larrabee, of Phoebus, and Manly B. Ramos, of Richmond.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was never, perhaps, brought before the people of Virginia so prominently as it has been and will be this year. The Grand Lodge and Rebekah Assembly, which met at Hot Springs, Va., in May, were largely attended, and this session of the Grand Encampment will bring to Newport News many of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the State.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.
The Sovereign Grand Lodge will meet in Richmond in September. This will also be an event of the greatest importance, as the Sovereign Grand Lodge is the supreme legislative and judicial body of the order, which now has over a million members in various parts of the world.

Richmond is already preparing for the coming of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Hon. H. H. Montague, of Richmond, is chairman of the Executive Board that has in hand the matter of preparing for the event. Hon. W. F. Larrabee, of Phoebus, and Capt. T. V. Turney, of Fort Monroe, are prominently connected with them in the work of preparation.

SEWER SYSTEM COMPLETED.
Work on the new sewer system was completed Saturday night. The new system cost about \$110,000, and the next question is, will the city accept it. It is said that there is considerable sand in the pipes, and that other defects exist.

FRAWLEY HERE YET.
Professor Frawley, convicted here of bigamy, will probably enjoy the air of this section for two weeks more, and then he will go up to the penitentiary for his eight years' term. He will probably, however, be a model prisoner and reduce his sentence by making time for good behavior.

WANT TO SERVE.
There are many applicants for the vacancy on the Police Board, and Mayor Moss has a wide choice in candidates—69, in fact, up to Saturday night, and they are still coming in. The Mayor will not state who has his preference or who the candidates are, but he says some of the applicants haven't enough ability to fill any office.

Mayor Moss intimates that in the near future there will be action taken against certain undesirable resorts in Newport News that exist in defiance of the law.

SUMMONED TO COURT.
About twelve or fifteen prominent business firms in the city have been summoned by Justice John to appear before the Police Court Tuesday morning and show reason why they should not be fined for doing business without licenses. The action is taken on complaint of Commissioner of Revenue Jones.

The firms summoned have allowed their licenses to expire and have failed to renew them.

VETERANS TO ORGANIZE.
The Spanish-American war veterans of Newport News are organizing. Sergeant James J. Ward, of the Huntington Rifles, has received applications for membership in the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans.

The camp will hold a meeting this week, probably Wednesday night, to elect officers. There will be doubtless over two hundred in the camp.

A BIT OF HISTORY.
In regard to the history of this order in Virginia, the Daily Press, of Newport News, in its issue of Sunday, says:

"The introduction of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship into Virginia was entirely different from that of any other State. It was a clear case of asking for one thing and getting another; or, as is sometimes the case, a man asks for more than he expects in order to get what he wants."

On October 1, 1835, there was presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States the petition of seven brethren for a Grand Encampment of Patriarchs to be located at Wheeling. Being referred to the Committee on Petitions they reported adversely on October 9th for the reason that there was no encampment within the State, and the Constitution forbade the issue of such a charter unless there were two or more encampments within the State or territory. The committee, however, reported the following resolution and it was adopted:

"Resolved, That the petitioners be granted a charter for a subordinate encampment to be opened at Wheeling, to be called Encampment No. 1 of Virginia."

Thus it will be seen that the brethren who petitioned for a Grand Encampment received a charter for a subordinate encampment. It was instituted as Abrams Encampment, No. 1, on January 11, 1836, and worked under the charter received from the Grand Encampment of the United States until the Grand Encampment of West Virginia was founded in 1865.

The second encampment in Virginia was instituted by Post Grand Sire Wilsey (the founder of the order), on August 16, 1837. Wilsey Encampment, No. 3, at Portsmouth, was organized on December 14, 1837; Jerusalem, No. 4, at Norfolk, on December 13, 1837, and others in the next few years.

In 1842 six of these encampments petitioned for a charter for a Grand Encampment which was granted on September 22, 1842, and the Grand Encampment of Virginia was organized in Portsmouth, Va., on November 15, 1852.

In 1850 and 1851, though the sectional feeling was bitter in every other sphere, in the Order, there was brotherly love, which was proudly proclaimed by Grand Representative Israel Robinson, one of the leading spirits of the Order in Virginia at that time. But at the session of 1852 the bitterness had pervaded even the circles of Odd Fellowship and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grand Encampment of Virginia, seceding from the Grand Lodge of the United States and recommending the formation of a "Grand Lodge of the Southern Confederacy."

This not being accomplished, the roar of artillery and crash of musketry were scarcely silenced at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, when the Grand Encampment met in Richmond, on April 17th, 1865, and with the tramp of armed men still resounding through the streets, resolutions were unanimously adopted rescinding all action that looked to secession, and representatives were elected to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

IN NEWPORT NEWS.
The last session of this body was held in Richmond, June 13th, 1899, when in this branch of the Order there were reported something over 1,200 members in Virginia. The next session will be held in Newport News, Tuesday, June 12, 1900.

This is the higher branch of the Order and holds the same relation to Odd Fellowship that the Chapter does to Masonry."

SORES and Ulcers

That old sore or ulcer, which has been a source of pain, worry and anxiety to you for five or ten years—maybe longer—doesn't heal because you are not using the proper treatment, but are trying to cure it with salves and washes. While these are soothing and relieve pain to some extent, no real, permanent good can come from their use, because the disease is in the blood and far beyond the reach of external applications.

A sore heals promptly when the blood is in good condition, but never if it is diseased. The tendency of these old sores and ulcers is to grow worse, spreading and eating deeper into the flesh. They are a constant drain upon the system, gradually but surely ruin the health and sap the very life. A person's capacity for work or pleasure is soon lost in the great desire and search for something to cure.

S. S. S. makes a rapid and permanent cure of old sores and ulcers, and is the only medicine that does, because no other can reach deep-seated blood troubles. Ordinary Sarsaparilla and potash mixtures are too weak and watery to overcome a deadly poison that has taken possession of the blood. Do not waste valuable time experimenting with them.



A Gunshot Wound.

"Some years ago I was shot in the left leg, receiving what I considered only a slight wound. It took a number of blood remedies, but none did me any good. I had heard S. S. S. highly recommended and concluded to give it a trial. The result was truly gratifying. S. S. S. seemed to get right at the trouble, and forced the poison out of my blood; soon afterwards the sore healed up and was cured sound and well. I now have perfect use of the leg, which was swollen and very stiff for a long time." J. H. McBRIDE, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

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inevitably means the disbanding of the Crabs.

The players on the team were much better satisfied yesterday.

In regard to the Hampton team and a four-team league, the Morning Herald of Sunday says:

Hampton is a little financially embarrassed, but Ashenback regards the whole matter of the team's dropping out as idle talk, the offspring of surmises and founded upon nothing authentic. Hampton will certainly remain in the league and continue to play ball. In order to relieve their present financial straits, Capt. Frank Duffing, James McMermin, and Schmeltz Bros. have headed a list of enthusiastic baseball men who have come forward with liberal subscriptions to tide the team over. When once the games get "on the go" again and the new schedule is in working order there seems to be no doubt but that everything will be all right. Baseball along a professional line is simply a business in one sense of the word and sees its dull and prosperous seasons. As a business, and a home one at that, it deserves the kindly interest and co-operation of the town it represents. Hampton's team has played good ball, is a good team, and merits support. If resuscitation is necessary, assuredly it will be given.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.
The Business Men's Association will meet to-night for the consideration of much general business of importance.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.
To keep in line with the retail merchants the real estate and insurance agents of Hampton have decided to close their offices at 5 o'clock p. m. each day during the summer months.

CHILDREN'S DAY.
The Children's Day exercises at the Baptist church last evening were carried out in a most successful manner. There was present a large and interested audience.

DEATH OF MR. E. K. PEAK.
News has been received at Hampton of the death of Mr. Edward K. Peak, at Richmond, aged 68 years.

Mr. Peak was for many years a prominent citizen of Hampton.

Mr. Peak was a brave soldier who fought for the cause espoused by his State in the struggle of 61-5. The death occurred last Thursday evening at 10:30, after an illness of short duration. The funeral took place Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the interment being made in Hollywood Cemetery by the request of the deceased. Born and raised here in Elizabeth City County, Mr. Peak is survived by a host of friends, comrades and a large circle of relatives. He was among the first that enlisted for the purpose of maintaining the laws and upholding Southern rights. He was a member of Company A under Captain William J. Stores, who is still living. His record during the war is one brilliant with deeds of daring and heroism.

Every summer Mr. Peak would come back to Hampton, his old home place, on a visit. He was expected here in a few days when the sad news was received. The deceased was a member of the Masonic lodge at this place. Much indignation was felt here among his relatives and friends over the conduct of Commandant Biggart of the Soldiers' Home for not letting them know of his death. A great number of his comrades, members of Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, have attended the funeral, and especially his relatives here.

The Commandant, however, sent no message whatever, and news of his death came the day after the burial. The deceased was a half brother of the late Judge Peak, and Dr. J. H. Peak. The action of the Home authorities is universally condemned here, and it is understood members of Lee Camp will prefer charges against Commandant Biggart.

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